

WORLD'S MOST MOMENTOUS EVENTS OCCUR DURING 1914

Great European War is Started and Belgium is Laid Waste by Invading Armies; Thousands Are Slain in Many Battles; Mexico's Political Aspect Changes; American Troops Land at Veracruz.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—This has proved one of the great years of history, for it has seen the outbreak of the long dreaded world war. School children a thousand years from now will remember 1914 as they do 1492 and 1776. Following is a record of some of the prominent events of the year, especially the first five months of the great conflict.

Jan. 1—John Lind arrives in Veracruz to observe Mexican chaos for President Wilson.

Jan. 2—Two thousand Mexican refugees from battle of Ojinaga flee into the United States.

Jan. 4—Steamship Oklahoma breaks in two 37 miles from Sandy Hook; 32 die.

Jan. 5—Ford Motor company announces its workmen shall have at least \$35 a week cash.

Jan. 6—United States naval force of Veracruz strengthened.

Jan. 9—Villalva captures Ojinaga.

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Jan. 10—Steamship Nantuxet off Chesapeake bay; 43 drown.

Feb. 4—Castillo, Mexican bandit, wrecks passenger train in burning tunnel near Alamos; 17 Americans and 59 Mexicans perish.

Feb. 10—Earthquake through New York state.

Feb. 11—Lieut. Arthur B. Cook, U. S. navy wounded by bullet in Veracruz street.

Feb. 17—W. S. Benton, Scotch rancher, killed at Juarez. Villa charged with killing him.

March 12—Gen. Westinghouse, inventor of the air brake, dies.

March 15—Jaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, shot dead by Mme. Calmette, wife of French minister of finance.

March 20—Crisis in Ireland. Many British officers resign.

March 23—War minister Seely, of Britain, resigns.

April 1—House of representatives repeals the Panama canal toll bill.

April 2—One hundred and seventy killed when storm overtakes Newfoundland sailors on the ice.

April 3—Twelve federal reserve bank districts announce.

April 4—Secretary Daniels bars strong drink from U. S. navy.

April 10—Five men of U. S. navy under the stars and stripes are locked up by Huerta agents in Tampico.

April 13—Four gunmen murderers of Herman Rosenthal are executed.

April 14—President Wilson orders entire Atlantic fleet to Veracruz to force an apology for the Tampico insult to the American flag.

April 15—President Wilson sends ultimatum to Huerta.

April 15—Huerta refused to salute U. S. flag.

April 16—President Wilson asks congress's permission to use army forces of the United States against Huerta. House assents; senate debates.

April 21—Admiral Fletcher's marines seize Veracruz; 17 Americans and about 200 Mexicans killed.

April 23—Carranza says Veracruz seizure is unjustified.

April 25—A. B. C. powers offer mediation to U. S. and Huerta.

April 26—Huerta accepts mediation.

April 27—Industrial war in Colorado mines. About 75 men, women children die in all.

April 30—Admiral Fletcher turns Veracruz over to Gen. Funston.

May 3—Several hundred die in earthquake near Mt. Aetna, Sicily.

May 11—Half million pay tribute to Veracruz dead in New York.

May 15—First commercial cargo goes through Panama canal.

May 23—Charles Becker for second time found guilty of murder of Herman Rosenthal.

May 27—Herman B. Duryea's Darbar II wins the derby.

More Than 1000 Drown.

May 28—1022 drowned when the Empress of Ireland, hit by the Storstad, sinks near Rimouski, St. Lawrence River.

June 11—Senate has to repeal canal toll bill; 59 to 25.

June 15—U. S. Clayton Co. and allied concerns throughout the United States fail.

June 25—Salem, Mass., laid waste by fire; 35,000 homeless.

June 30—Mrs. Louise Bailey mysteriously shot in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman at Preppert, L. I.

July 15—Gen. Huerta resigns as president of Mexico to Francisco Carranza.

Assassination Starts Great War.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 16—Gen. Huerta resigns and leaves Mexico City for Europe.

July 25—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 27—Sir Edward Grey proposes an international conference.

July 28—Austria and Germany decline Sir Edward Grey's proposal. Austria declares war on Serbia.

July 31—The Kaiser demands that Russia suspend mobilization within

12 hours—Russia orders general mobilization.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia—French cabinet orders general mobilization.

Aug. 3—German forces enter Luxembourg—Germany addresses ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops.

Germany Invade Belgium.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum to Berlin, demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality—Germany rejects ultimatum—German troops begin attack on Liege—President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.

Aug. 5—England announces existence of state of war with Germany. President Wilson sends his good offices to the warring nations.

Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege—French invade southern Alsace.

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